

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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 We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.
 We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at an early hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Java, from Liverpool, Feb. 24, via Queenstown, Feb. 25, arrived here yesterday bringing three days later news.

On Feb. 23, the House of Commons had a debate on the English Neutrality laws. Mr. Labouchere contending that in the interest of humanity, it was necessary to reverse them. The Attorney General defended the policy of the English Government with reference to the building of privateers in England, but stated that the Government had no objections to consider the question in friendly communication with the Government of the United States. Mr. Gladstone defended the course of the Government of the United States with regard to the Fenians.

The Prussian Chambers have again been closed by a royal decree.

A revolution has broken out in Roumania (the Danubian Principalities). Prince Cuza has been taken prisoner by the army and forced to sign his abdication. The Legislature have proclaimed another Prince.

Great excitement prevails in Canada, and orders have been given to call out 10,000 men in 24 hours.

GENERAL NEWS.

The obsequies of Gen. Bowers, of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's Staff, who was accidentally killed at Garrison, on the Hudson River Road, last Tuesday, took place yesterday at West Point. Gen. Grant and Staff attended.

A murder was committed at Middleport, N. Y., yesterday, by some men who were plundering a flouring mill, and were angry with their victim for refusing to be quiet and allow them to go on unrestrained.

A case of murder took place yesterday afternoon at a locality already of an infamous reputation as being the scene of several similar violent transactions, viz.: "Slaughter-house Point," in James's-clip.

A meeting of sporting men, preliminary to the Spring races over the Fashion Course, occurred last evening. The statement of purses offered, is embodied quite at length in our report.

Returns from the New-York town meetings held during the month of February show a net Union gain of twenty, or one-fifth of the aggregate Democratic strength of the previous year.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday ventilated their opinions concerning national affairs, passing resolutions sustaining the President's late veto by a vote approaching unanimity.

Another indictment has been found against Mr. B. V. MacKenzie, for complicity in violating the neutrality laws in fitting out the *Moorer*, the Chilean privateer.

There is great excitement in Fall River, Mass., over the sudden disappearance of one Nathan M. Buffinton, with unpaid bills left behind to the amount of \$30,000.

The Metropolitan Board of Health will meet the butchers of New-York, next Monday, to consult as to the duties and interests of both parties at issue.

The Fenian excitement continues, and the "female brethren" of that order have united in a demonstration at Newark, N. J.

At Titusville, Pa., yesterday, fire destroyed property valued at \$100,000, on which there was insurance of but \$25,000.

The Governor of Massachusetts has designated Thursday, April 5, to be the day of the annual fast in that State.

Rather a heavy case of defaulting is reported at Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Burns having decamped, \$300,000 in debt.

A child was accidentally burned in Brooklyn yesterday to such an extent that death soon followed.

Gold is weaker, and closed yesterday at 131 1/4, after selling as low as 131 1/8. Government stocks are steady and in moderate demand. Money on call is 6 1/2 per cent, and was offered among brokers at the lower rate. In commercial paper there is more doing, but rates are well sustained. Best names pay at 7 1/2, good at 8 1/2, and ordinary at 10 1/2 per cent. In Exchange little doing. Leading names at 60 days are held at 10 1/4. Commercial bills, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2. France, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$1,763,142 16- for Customs, \$271,000; Payments, \$1,600,942 50; on Account Loan, \$12,500; Balance, \$89,775,626 96; Coin certificates, \$424,000.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MARCH 8.—The resolution of the West Virginia Legislature asking Congress to reimburse that State its war expenditures was presented and referred. A petition was presented for modification of the law concerning Savings Banks. A joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to exclude Rebels from office and from the ballot-box was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A bill was introduced to provide for military divisions. Mr. Henderson offered resolutions declaring that Congress should determine when the Rebellion is at an end, and what rights survive to Rebels, and that Congress ought to reorganize State Governments republican in principle, which were ordered to be printed. The pending amendment to the Constitution was debated by Messrs. Morrill, Wilson and Yates, and it was agreed that the question should be taken to-day at 4 p. m. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate resolution appropriating \$15,000 to reimburse Miss Clara Barton for expenses in searching for missing soldiers, and to continue the search, was unanimously passed. Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, presented a minority report on Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed. A bill was introduced to grant right of way to California canals through public lands. Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of War to send to the House all Freedmen's Bureau orders; and to print 1,000 copies extra of reports of the Revenue Commissioners. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication between the States, was reported back with an amendment

prohibiting compensation for transportation to railways which had received conditional land-grants from the Government, and went over till next Tuesday. The bill fixing the number of United States Supreme Court Justices, and to change certain Judicial Districts, was passed. The Senate bill to restrict the fees of claim agents was recommitted—yeas 70, nays 69—with instructions to amend by providing for the appointment of agents to be paid by the United States. The bill to protect all persons in their civil rights was debated at length, and the previous question on a motion to recommit being recorded, goes over till to-day. Bills were introduced concerning the Smithsonian Library, and to pay certain moneys to Indians. Petitions and memorials were presented for damages, &c., and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MARCH 8.—The Senate held an evening session for the consideration of resolutions on national affairs. Mr. Gibson spoke in support of the Senate resolutions, and argued that the representatives of the Southern States should not be admitted by Congress, until the people manifested unqualified loyalty. Mr. Andrews (Rep.) regretted that too much animosity was evinced toward the South, and counseled greater charity. The resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday night.

ASSEMBLY.

The seat contested by James S. Lyon was unanimously awarded to Mr. Williams. The bill to amend the excise law was lost. In the evening session the resolutions on the President's Veto Message were taken up. Mr. Tremain offered as an amendment the concurrent resolutions offered by Mr. Folger in the Senate. After a debate, in which Messrs. Tremain, Anderson, Ranney, Mills, and J. D. Parker, and Pitts took part, the previous question on the amendment was called, and adopted by 67 to 30 votes. The resolutions were then adopted, 70 to 29—a strict party vote.

The Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages yesterday reported in favor of Mr. Parker's Bill for repealing the Special Sessions Act of the last Legislature, whereby an enormous salary was given to two of the Police Justices of this City. There ought to be, and probably will be no hesitation in passing it.

The Democratic Convention at New-Orleans yesterday nominated John T. Monroe as their candidate for Mayor. When Gen. Butler took New-Orleans, this man occupied that office, as he will again after the next election. This is their way of reconstructing "down South."

The House yesterday debated Mr. Trumbull's Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights. A motion is pending to recommit the bill—we presume in order that it may be reported back and passed—on which the previous question has been moved, and will be decided to-day. That the bill will ultimately pass the House substantially as adopted by the Senate, we suppose there can be no doubt.

The Senate yesterday debated the Conkling amendment, Mr. Morrill and Mr. Wilson forcibly urging its passage as the only practicable means of remedying a threatened inequality and unjust preponderance of representation from the South, based on a population that is itself disfranchised. It was agreed that the vote should be taken to-day at 4 p. m. As all the Democrats and two or three Radicals oppose it, the friends of the amendment do not expect to secure the necessary two-thirds in its favor.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, presented yesterday in the House a minority report on the admission of Tennessee. This report is understood to recommend the re-establishment of political power in Tennessee on the basis of loyalty, irrespective of color; and demonstrates that on any other plan the State will either be surrendered to a Rebel majority, or that military power will be required for an indefinite time, to perpetuate the control of a minority of white loyalists.

We again present our readers with a Supplement—the third during the present week. The extra sheet will be found to contain the latest advices from Europe, including our usual Foreign Correspondence; an installment of evidence taken by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, additional to that which we have already published; a letter from Santiago de Chile, giving an interesting statistical view of the resources of that Government; a communication from Bishop Lynch of Charleston; resolves passed by the German Republican Central Committee, &c.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted the report of the special committee in favor of procuring suitable apparatus for heating the City Hall. The Hall, we know, is a large building, and there are methods of heating houses which cost a good deal of money. But it seems to us, nevertheless, that \$50,000—the sum named in the report—is rather "steep" for that purpose, and especially when we consider that jobs of this sort generally have to be multiplied by two, three or four before they are finished. Is it possible that any such sum can be honestly spent for any such purpose? It is just one of those cases which arise daily where we need a Board of Control to see where the money goes to.

The Senate bill to limit the fees of claim-agents had a rather singular fate yesterday in the House. On motion of Mr. Schenck, it was recommitted with instructions to report a bill providing for agents to be paid by the United States, who should collect back pay, bounties, and pensions for soldiers, free of cost to them. The system strikes us as anomalous. Claims for back pay, bounty and pensions frequently involve controversy with the Government, yet it is proposed that the agent of the claimant should be appointed and paid by the Government. That is very much as if the plaintiff's counsel in a suit at law should be selected and paid by the defendant—an arrangement to which we think most plaintiffs would object. Moreover, Mr. Schenck's plan leaves the existing claim agents unrestricted. It was stated—we think by Senator Wilson, in urging the passage of his bill—that a gratuitous claim-agency in this city, a branch of the Sanitary Association, could not get its papers attended to in Washington because land-sharks, who extort fifty per cent out of the soldiers for collections, had bribed

the clerks to advance their cases and delay all others. Might not a similar fate overtake those who trusted to Government agencies?

The Court-House investigation drags. Its last meeting was on Wednesday, and only one member thought it worth his while to be present. That gentleman, Mr. Fox, gave the novel decision that witnesses might appear by counsel, and as the counsel of one of them was absent from town, he postponed any further examination till next week. Whether there are no other witnesses who could be summoned, or whether they all want to appear by counsel, and whether all the counsels are out of town, does not appear. But we conclude generally that the whole thing is out of town and "snowed up." It is just as well, however, if the Legislature will give us a Board of Control. No Committee of Investigation will ever empty pockets of what has been already stolen, but it will put a stop to any more thefts. If a committee of country members were to come down here and take a look at that half-finished building and be told that it has already cost the city nearly two and a half millions of dollars, on an estimate of \$800,000, they would come to a very sudden conviction that we needed a Board of honest men to look after the expenditure of the public money.

There are several knots of persons at Albany wrangling and scuffling for the privilege of constructing Underground and Elevated Railroads in our City. We don't know, and don't care to know, which of these has the best project, or which has the strongest claim (if there can be any claim) to do what is required. We leave all such matters to the appropriate Committees, whose duty it is to make the requisite investigation and scrutiny. What we would counsel and urge is briefly as follows:

1. Give the most promising Underground and ditto Elevated Railroad project a trial.
2. Don't put it in any street where the inhabitants or tenants appear to be decidedly opposed to it. What is wanted is a means of getting quickly up and down town; and it is not essential—though it would doubtless be advantageous to the corporators—to have their road run over or under Broadway.
3. Provide that, if the concern proves a clear nuisance, it shall be abated at the sole cost of its projectors and owners.
4. Don't fill our streets with several of these contrivances until one has been fairly tried and proved a success.
5. Don't let the feuds and jealousies of the rival schemers deprive us of any Elevated or Underground Railway whatever; for the choking of our streets with tracks and (at certain hours) of our horse-cars with passengers, is now a serious public grievance, which ought somehow to be redressed.

TESTS OF LOYALTY.

The World says: "The Tribune has also, within the last few days, virtually expressed disapprobation of the test-oath. Virtually, we say; for its article made no direct allusion to it. But the implication is clear enough, when THE TRIBUNE affirms the expediency of admitting A. H. Stephens, and men like him, to official positions. Mr. Stephens cannot swear that he never aided the rebellion, and yet the test-oath requires him to swear to that before he can take his seat in the Senate."

—The World knows well enough that THE TRIBUNE's favorite safeguard against National peril from Southern disloyalty is not disfranchisement, but enfranchisement. In the presence of the latter, we acquiesce in the former as a stop-gap; but we have no faith in it as a permanent resource. Already, the Kentucky Rebels have been enfranchised by their Copperhead allies, and have taken possession of the State. We apprehend that Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri, will follow suit, if their Unionists have not the courage and the prescience to raise promptly the banner of Enfranchisement, at least for all their loyal people.

The animating soul of the Rebellion was an assumption that "This is a White man's government," wherein Blacks and Browns had properly no rights but such as Whites chose to concede them. Whoever intelligently holds to that faith is at heart a Rebel to-day, no matter how many "iron-clad" oaths he may have taken, or may be willing to take. If he still thinks that none but Whites should vote—that Blacks should forever be taxed and ruled by governments wherein they have no voice—should be taxed by the votes of non-paying Whites to educate the children of those Whites in schools whence their own children are excluded—then they may be as loyal as Jack Rogers or Dan Voorhees; but they are sorry in their hearts that the Rebellion was squarely overthrown; and they lie if they say they are not.

Whenever one who was a Rebel is ready to say, "I am willing that every other American citizen shall have the same legal rights as myself, and his children all the legal privileges and opportunities that I claim for my own," then we consider him perfectly reconstructed, and are willing to admit him to all the privileges of citizenship, no matter what he can or cannot swear as to what he did, or thought, or wished, in years now bygone. We look toward the future, not the past, and let the dead bury their dead. But a State which says to Congress, "I demand admission on a basis which makes one ex-Rebel in South Carolina or Mississippi equal in political power to two steadfast Unionists in Maine or Wisconsin," is in our view a Rebel at the core to-day; and we can await her conversion to a juster frame of mind with exemplary patience.

Bishop Lynch's reply to some strictures in our columns is given in to-day's Supplement. We will only say that, since Bishop Lynch celebrated Te Deum over the capture of Fort Sumter by the Rebels, because it was effected without loss of life, it seems odd that no Bishop had Te Deum sung over his recovery (with the city of Charleston) to the Union—both effected without any fighting or bloodshed whatever.

Bishop Lynch says he did not induce the Pope to recognize the Confederacy. That's a fact. It was not for lack of trying, however.

We claim to love peace as well as the next man, and to have proved it before as well as repeatedly during our great struggle. We can-

not honor that devotion to Peace which always assumed the triumph of Slavery and its Rebellion as the indispensable basis of pacification.

PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN COVODE presided over the Union State Convention which on Wednesday nominated, on the first ballot, Maj.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY for next Governor of Pennsylvania. That Convention (100 to 21)

Resolved, That the work of reorganizing the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union necessarily involves upon the law-making power; and that, until such action shall be taken, no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress, that, as a preliminary to action it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of these States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government, and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

Resolved, That the public faith is solemnly pledged to the restoration of the enjoyment of all their natural rights, of their persons, property, and domestic relations of the colored population who have been emancipated, that the first of the people, under the Providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded seeking escape from their tormentors, by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union, even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends of the Union, that their freedom shall not be a mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed, and these facts must be kept in mind.

Resolved, That the Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

Gen. Geary made a speech, accepting the nomination; whereupon, the following dispatch was read and cheered:

To the Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Harrisburg:

My acquaintance with Gen. Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, Mexico, and during the Rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no officer who has been more distinguished by his more fidelity than Gen. Geary.

A Federal office-holder tried to have the Convention say

That relying on the well-tried loyalty and devotion of Andrew Johnson to the cause of the Union in the dark days of the rebellion, and remembering his patriotic conduct, services and sufferings, which, in times past, endeared his name to the Union party, and now reposing full confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism, we express the hope and confidence that the Federal Administration will be so shaped and conducted as to save the nation from the perils which still surround it.

—but it was no go, and he had to withdraw it—Col. A. K. McClure mildly suggesting that the mover had reached Harrisburg two days too late—the Sham Democratic Convention having adjourned.

—There is to be a Gettysburg struggle in Pennsylvania; but the party that held its Convention while Lee was on the soil of Pennsylvania, and did not call on the people to rally to defeat and expel him, is not going to win.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The inefficiency of the English Neutrality laws was, on the night of February 23, the subject of an earnest discussion in the English House of Commons. Mr. Labouchere, the new Liberal member for Windsor, conclusively showed that the English law had proved utterly inadequate to enable England to fulfill her international obligations toward the United States, and he therefore demanded the revision of such a law in the interest of humanity. As to the main point, the inefficiency of the law, nearly all the speakers, including the Attorney-General, were agreed with Mr. Labouchere; but opinions widely differed as to whether the American law was in point of efficiency superior to the English. The discussion, especially the speech of the Attorney-General, turned for a great part again upon the Alabama case, repeating mostly the argumentation with which both countries have long been familiar. The English Government is anxious to avoid the discussion of these questions by Parliament, and seems to expect more from diplomatic negotiations. The Attorney-General regretted the discussion of the Neutrality laws, because "no public advantage could arise from it." In the same way, Mr. Gladstone expressed regret at the introduction of a discussion concerning the Fenians, which he regarded as "most inopportune." One member (Mr. Watkin) wished to know why the American Government had taken no steps to discontinue the Fenian movement, and another (Otway) thought that representations ought at once to be made at Washington, but Mr. Gladstone very eagerly defended the course of the American Government, and denied that thus far any public act had been committed calling for the interference of England. The English Cabinet is anxious, above all, to avoid any new excitement between the two countries; and as to the settlement of the old difficulties is, for the present, patiently waiting for "something to turn up."

Mr. John Slosson, counsel for our City Railroads, gives in our last his construction of certain recent decisions of our Court of Common Pleas at general term. He says that "it is beyond a doubt" that those roads have now a right to charge six cents fare, instead of the five to which they are restricted by their charters, because Congress said they might by a provision of the Internal Revenue act of March 3d, 1865. We had not purposed to meddle with this matter; but the appearance of Mr. Slosson's card in our columns, unaccompanied on, might incite a belief that we concurred in his assertion above referred to: so it is simply candid to say that we do not. We hold that Congress did not intend to interpose its authority between the State of New-York and certain of its corporate creatures; and that, even if it did, its attempt would be sheer waste of paper. The Legislature of New-York may, if it sees fit, modify the conditions whereon it has allowed certain corporations profitably to occupy, and almost to monopolize, certain of our City's streets; but Congress has no more power to do this than to increase (or diminish) the salaries of our State judges by fifty per cent.

Of course, any one is at liberty to presume that Mr. Slosson is a far better interpreter of the law than we are. It may be that he is right and we wrong on the main point. When he says, however, that "it is beyond a doubt" that his clients have a right to exact six cents of

each passenger, we beg leave to assure him that such is not the fact.

MR. COVODE GETS HEARD AT LAST.

When the President, in partial response to a resolution, transmitted to the Senate the reports of Gen. Grant and Gen. Schurz, he stated that no report had been received from the Hon. John Covode. In view of the testimony of Mr. Covode, which we published yesterday, we think that the President's statement will be deemed, to say the least, disingenuous. Mr. Covode testifies that he prepared a written report expressly for the President, entitled "Louisiana Politically Considered;" that he took it to the President, together with documents belonging to it; that he read part of it to the President; and that, at the suggestion of the President, he filed that report with its accompanying papers in the War Office. Report and papers have since disappeared—nobody knows where or how. But inasmuch as the Senate resolution called by name for Mr. Covode's report, the President would have answered with more precision had he stated the facts as now given by Mr. Covode. To say briefly that "no report had been received," does seem a little inconsistent with the facts.

Judging from the evidence of Mr. Covode before the Reconstruction Committee, we should say that his report, had it been duly given to the public when called for, would have materially affected public opinion of the President's restoration policy. Mr. Covode is well known; he went South charged with an official investigation into the state of public feeling; he examined deliberately, and his conclusions are entitled to consideration. They are entirely opposed to immediate readmission of the Rebel States into the Union, and they confirm previous testimony in a quite remarkable manner.

It is well known that Mr. Roger A. Pryor (ex-Rebel-General) has said that for some time after the surrender of Lee the temper of the South was so submissive that they would have accepted, without a murmur, Negro Suffrage as a condition of readmission. In fact, the Rebels did about that time realize that they had been whipped, and expected to take such terms as their conquerors chose to grant. That is what Pryor says, and he must be deemed a competent and credible witness to the point. Mr. Covode, so late as June and July, was in Louisiana, and saw much of the army which Kirby Smith had surrendered, conversing freely with both officers and men of that force. "I was surprised," says Mr. Covode, "to find how docile and submissive they were."

"In no single instance, either there or on the steamboat where I traveled with them, did I hear a Rebel utter a word of feeling against the Government. The general expression among them was that they were whipped and well whipped, that they were glad the war was over, and were ready to come back under the old flag, and submit to what was required of them. Many of the more intelligent men of the army said their leaders had made a great mistake in going into the Rebellion against the Government; that they should have remained in the Union and endeavored to accomplish their political aims, in which they said, they could have been sure of the aid of the Northern Democrats; that by precipitating the Rebellion they had tied the hands of their Northern friends. To all appearances, the men of the army had not the remotest expectation of being asked to accept of the political power and privileges, at least for some time."

We believe there is no doubt that such was then the general sentiment of the South; they "had not the remotest expectation of being again intrusted with political power and privileges, at least for some time." Certainly, they had no "expectation," nor the remotest dream, of dictating terms of readmission. They knew how they would have treated the North in similar circumstances; they looked for like treatment from the North. What changed them? We all remember that the temper of the South did undergo about that time a great change. So far as Louisiana is concerned, Mr. Covode's testimony supplies an explanation. He went down to New-Orleans, many of Kirby Smith's men going also. Gov. Wells of Louisiana had just returned from Washington, and a public meeting was called to hear his report. He went to the meeting and made a speech, in which he stated "that he had seen the President, who was a Southern man and a Democrat, and that Mr. Johnson would be a bulwark between the South and Northern Abolitionists and fanaticism. He made open issue against the former administration of Mr. Lincoln, charging it with the contraction of an enormous debt, &c., and claiming that the administration of Mr. Johnson would be of a very different character." Mr. Covode believed then that Gov. Wells misrepresented the purposes of President Johnson. Gov. Wells, however, fresh from his consultations with Mr. Johnson, abandoned the loyal party that elected him, removed from office the loyal appointees of Gov. Hahn, filled their places with the worst class of Rebels, and from that day to this has done his utmost to throw the political power of the State again into the hands of the men who in 1860 took it out of the Union, in defiance of a majority of the people. Mr. Covode stayed in Louisiana long enough to observe the development of this policy, came back to Washington, and reported that Gov. Wells ought to be removed. The result was that the President suppressed his report, kept Gov. Wells in office, and to-day disloyalty rules supreme in Louisiana. If there is any more instructive lesson in Reconstruction, we know not where it is to be found.

The Nashville Press thoroughly dissects the late Union State Convention of Tennessee, which so vociferously applauded "the President's policy," and insisted upon the prompt, unconditional admission of "the South" to Congress. Here is a specimen of its contents: "Judge Cooper, the Chairman, as our readers have been informed, a few days prior to the Convention, in a public meeting in Shelbyville, denounced a 'Covodean' resolution, and said that the only thing which could reconcile him to the unconstitutional and infamous Test Oath of Congress, would be the hanging of Sumner and Tind Stevens. Judge Cooper was also the McClellan elector ticket, and a bitter opponent of all the liberal measures of President Lincoln's administration. 'Several of the Union men appointed Vice-Presidents positively refused to officiate; two of them picked up their hats and retired; and others looked on from the galleries with ill-concealed disgust.' The Hon. George W. Jones, one of the number, was a member of Jeff. Davis's Congress. Nearly all the others were either prominent and notorious Rebels, or McClellanites, and never put forth even their little finger to help the Union cause in its dark days. The Convention of the late Union men was composed of one Lincoln and Johnson man, four McClellanites, and two of the bolters in the Legislature, who are trying to overthrow the State Government. The Hon. Judge Swaine of Shelby, one of the

Committee, was removed from his office for disloyalty, by military authority, in 1862, when his successor, L. F. Jones, was commissioned by Gov. Andrew Johnson. 'The Committee on Organization were nearly all McClellanites and inductors of the Chicago Platform, which pronounced the war for the restoration of the Union a failure. We learn from a Union member, that he counted, on the floor of the hall, in Convention, fifty Rebels present, all of whom had, on various occasions, refused to fellowship with him, because he was a Union man. A gentleman of high character informed us that he saw sitting in the Convention—whether as a delegate, he did not know, for, strange to say, no list of delegates was reported—a guerrilla of the Third District, who was hired for the sum of \$300 by a Rebel Colonel, to assassinate Col. William B. Stokes, in 1862, shortly after he was commissioned by Gov. Johnson to raise a regiment for the Federal service. The assassin went to Col. Stokes's residence, but his intended victim had already escaped.'

The Commercial has a mischievously false Washington dispatch, which asserts that "The Western members are in favor of liberal arrangements with Canada, and complain that national interests are subordinated to the views of Eastern manufacturers."

Canada wants to send here free of duty her Lumber, Grain, Wool, and other products of her soil—all of them largely purchased, not sold, by "Eastern manufacturers." It is the West, not "Eastern manufacturers," which protests against the importation of these free of duty, as unfair competition with her industry. Nova-Scotia wants to send us Coal free; but "Eastern manufacturers" are not hard to reconcile to that. This sower of discord should be ashamed of the absurdity, if not of the malignity, of his invention.

The Times, two or three days ago, ridiculed the Unionists of Rochester for having in their City Convention nominated Gen. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. "That settles the question," said The Times. It settled one question—the Unionists of that city chose a Radical Mayor by an increased majority of about 1,000. The time of choice for the next President is a good way off, but that mark of respect for the great General shown by the Unionists of Rochester seems to have pleased the returned soldiers of that city, and they expressed their pleasure by voting for the men who acknowledged their preference. The Times must scramble back again.

The World says: "The citizens of Nyack, Rockland County, irrespective of party, met on Friday evening to endorse the veto message and the Union efforts of President Johnson."

The Daily News says: "The Democracy of Rockland County in favor of sustaining President Johnson in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and in his efforts to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the equality of the States, are to have a mass meeting at Washington Hall, in Nyack, on Friday evening of this week."

—This latter is the homester and truer statement.

Nyack—and Rockland County, for that matter—would have given a decided majority, at any time during the War, for "restoration" on the basis of choosing Jeff. Davis President of the United States, banishing Abe Lincoln for life to Liberia or Hayti, and making Robert E. Lee General-in-Chief of our armies. No other victory won by either army during our great struggle so delighted the soul of her Democracy as that of Bull Run.

A New Express Company.

An Express Company has recently been organized in this State, under the laws relating to joint stock companies, to be known as the "Merchants' Union Express Company," whereof Elmore P. Ross is President, and John N. Knapp, Secretary, with a capital of \$15,000,000, divided into 150,000 shares of \$100 each.

It has been ascertained that the old express companies obtain three-fourths of their business from the merchants, and the latter, therefore, see no reason why they cannot transport their own goods by their own agents with greater economy and quite as much efficiency as the business is now done.

It is expected that the stock will be mainly held by the merchants of the country for whose benefit the Company has been organized. It has been largely subscribed for in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other Western cities, and is now being extensively taken by the merchants in this State. The intention is to confine subscriptions to those engaged in business demanding Express accommodations. The greatest sum which any subscriber can hold is one hundred shares, and the least ten.

Two per cent of the stock subscribed will be required at the time of the subscription, and the subsequent calls, not exceeding three per cent at any one time, will be made at convenient intervals, as the business of the Company may require; but the aggregate of all the calls to be made, it is expected, will not exceed 10 per cent of the stock subscribed.

The Company does not propose to carry the funds of banks and brokers, but will do a general Express business, including the collection and transmission of the funds of merchants and business men. This relieves it from the great hazards to which other organizations are exposed.

By the articles of the Association, stockholders are not personally liable to an amount exceeding the amount unpaid upon stock, and no officer, agent, or employee is authorized to contract a debt against the Company except upon the written consent of the Executive Committee.

For ten years past, the Express business has been exceedingly lucrative, and holders of Express stock have realized large fortunes. As these profits have been derived chiefly from a heavy tax upon the merchants, it is not surprising that an organization such as we have briefly described should come into being. Indeed, the surprise is that the project has not been thought of earlier. That it will be hailed with feelings of lively satisfaction by merchants here and elsewhere, and prove a triumphant success, there can be little doubt.

Portrait of President Lincoln.—Messrs. Wykoff & Co. of Philadelphia are about to publish a photo-chromic portrait of Mr. Lincoln. It is of cabinet size, and is pronounced by those who were most familiar with the original to be an admirable likeness. The chromatic process being entirely in oil colors, the portrait has the effect of an oil painting, and is, on that account, the more durable, as well as more pleasing. Among the many portraits of Mr. Lincoln, this will undoubtedly prove the most popular.

TELEGRAPHING IN CHINESE.—At a meeting of the New York Association of Science and Art, last evening, Mr. Macgowan gave an account of a method by which telegraphic messages can be sent in the Chinese language.